ty in this country is as high as for his patriotism and eloquence, I have no hesitation in saying that I should deem it unjust to myself, and highly improper, to admit in the least degree that I wore arms for the purpose of attacking any one, or that I could form a scheme for the purpose of attacking any one, or that I had done any thing towards forming a scheme for violence in this affair. With what occurred some time for violence in this affair. ago, I am satisfied. What occurred to-day, I attach very little importance to. I never make attacks on any member of the Senate; but I simply stand prepared to defend myself against dangers whenever they exhibit themselves. I shall seck, for reasons known to honorable Senators, no further remedy than the present hour affords, in connexion with this affair. Yet I stind on ground that would compel me, as a man of honor, to do and perform whatever I might be inwited to do on that field.

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I suppose there must be action on the proposition of the Senator from North Carolina, before I can proceed with my re-

marks on the general question.

Mr. DICKINSON. That my own action may not be misunderstood, I wish to say a word. I have been a member of this body for six years, and my own course in this matter, by those who know me, will be well understood. I called the attention of the Chair to the business before the Senate; and, on account of a remark made by the Senator from Missouri that the matter was not to be thus disposed of, allow me to say, that my object was to call Senators to their places, and to restore immediate order in the chamber. I had no expectation or desire that this matter was to be overlooked. altogether too grave an affair, and I concur entirely in the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin, and his suggestion the Committee. as to the propriety of investigating this affair. So much for

Mr. BENTON. I have just a word for the Senator from New York, which I should throw in here. When I saw that r called to order, it struck me that he desired to

Mr. HALE. A single remark on the course I have pursued. I certainly have no personal feelings to gratify; none in the least. I do not know that there is a human being in the city against whom I have just cause for enmity and difference; and I may take this occasion to say, what I have never before had a proper occasion to say, that from the hard knocks which passed between the Senator from Mississippi, soon after his entrance into the Senate, and which formed the subject of newspaper comment at the time, if any suppose there is not the best feelings between us they are mistaken. Very soon after that-there was an amicable arrangement between us, and whom I have been more indebted for the exercise of kindness and courtesy, or with whom I have had more pleasant intercourse—than the Senator from Mississippi.

I deem this statement due to myself, from the nature of the

suggestions I threw out when I was up before. This thing cannot be smoth ned. We cannot, like the ostrich, imagin that by shutting our eyes we are concealed from the whole The galleries were filled with spectators; every body saw what transpired, and the news of this transaction already travelling with lightning speed over the telegraph wires to the remotest borders of the republic. And can we expect to conceal the fact now that menaces have been used and arms exhibited within the American Senate? It is idle. Nor, should we shut our ears to the fact that Madame Ru mor, with her hundred mouths, will magnify the occurrence tenfold. It is not impossible that even now it may have been rumored in the city of St. Louis that several Senators are dead and weltering in their blocd on the floor of the Senate. That is not an extravagant supposition. And it was for the purpose not only of vindicating the character of the Sena'e. but of setting history right, and of informing the public exactly what took place, that I made the suggestion, which was happy to see seconded by the Senators from Wisconsin and North Carolina.

In conclusion, I beg most sincerely that, in the event o the appointment of such a committee, although I first suggest-I may not be put on it myself.

Mr. BORLAND. I was well aware, as the gentleman has informed us, that the eyes of the world is upon the Senate, and that all that was done here was seen by the spectators in the galleries and lobbies; and for that very reason I thought i unnecessary to have any committee of investigation on the subject. I do not see the use of an investigation, or what is to be gained by it. Every body knows what was done, and I suppose the reporters for the Senate, have written down what was said. Then what is the use of an investigation? I do not attach as much importance as others seem to do this matter; for, really, I did not apprehend there was any danger. I have seen no cause to apprehend any danger. On the subject of the dignity of the Senate, although one of its youngest members, I feel as much interest as any man, and in my short service I believe I have never committed any breaches of the peace, or of the rules of order, and I trust I never shall. If I have difficulties of this character to settle, I shall certainly seek another place to settle them.

resolution proposed by Mr. MANGUM was then Mr. MANGUM. I hope it will be entered upon the Journal as having passed unanimously.

Mr. MANGUM. I move that the Chair appoint the com-

mittee, with this remark, that I have no purpose to serve on

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, it is always very unpleasant with me to differ with the Presiding Officer. If I can accomplish my object equally as well in any other mode, I will withdraw my motion, and move, by way of amendment to the various propositions of the Serator from Missouri, the very amendment which the Senate has before adopted to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not under stand the motion of the Senator from Kentucky. The Senstor from Maine moves to except California; the Senator from Missouri offers fourteen instructions as an amendment to that motion; and I now move as an amendment to the instructions proposed by the Senator from Missouri, precisely the same amendment which I before

offered to-day, and which was adopted. Mr. FOOTE. Mr. President, I have one remark to make in conclusion of the speech which I was making some time ago, when I was interrupted. I have but a single topic more

Mr. BUTLER. I trust my friend will give way, so that can move an adjournment. Mr. FOOTE. I certainly think it would be improper in me to give way without concluding, unless my friends think it better that I should postpone my remarks till to morrow.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Yes, ves. Mr. FOOTE accordingly gave way; when—
On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850.

Mr. STURGEON, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the numerous memorials and resolutions of State Legislatures, asking the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau at Washington, reported a bill to establish an Agricultural Bureau in the Department of the Interior ; which was read and ordered to a second reading

Mr. BORLAND submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Moads be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of establishing a mail route from Bark, in Franklin co mail route from Bark, in Franklin county, via Brawley's, nd Prairie, and Robert Maffit's, in Scott county, to Boonville, in Scott county, Arkansas.

Resolved further. That the same committee be instructed to

Resolved further, That the same committee be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of extending the mail route from Camden, Arkansas, via Buena Vista and Seminary, in Quachica county, Calhoun, in Lafayette county, Arkansas, via Walnut Creek, to Homer, in Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

Resolved further, That the same committee be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of establishing a mail route from Searcy, in White county, to Clinton, in Van Buren county, in Arkansas

Mr. FELCH, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon; to provide for the survey of those lands, and to make donations to settlers thereon; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to

the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BENTON, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution in relation to the use of American water rotted hemp in the navy of the United States; which was read the first and second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE DISORDER OF YESTERDAY. The VICE PRESIDENT announced the f llowing as the

special committee under the resolution adopted yesterday : Mesers. Donge, of Wiscontin, Webster, King, Phelps, ROSK, BELL, and SHIELDS.

Mr. DODGE, of Wiscons'n. Mr. President, for reasons personal to myself, growing out of the relations sub-isting between one of the gentlemen connected with the disorder of vesterday, I ask the Senate to excuse me from serving on the e appointed to investigate that occurrence. President is authorized to sopply any vacancies that may oc car. I trust that my request will be considered as reasonable, and that the Senate will relieve me from serving on the com-

Mr. FOOTE I understand the Senator from Wisconsin as alluding not to myself but to the other gentleman, and therefore I beg leave to say, that, so far as I am concerned, I have spoken all around me—votes and no words. The Seprefer that he s. ould be on the committee to any other man in America.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin. I am very thankful to the genclaman for the kind respect he has expressed for me, but I must say that it is a matter for myself to decide. A feeling of delicacy renders me unwilling to be placed in that position. I occasion required. But the point is, that ne of those consti-do trust that, for the reasons I have suggested, the Senate will tutions contained a clause for a dumb Legislature; one that

appointment on the committee, and I must beg leave most

respectfully to decline serving.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is first on the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin, to be excused from erving on the committee.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senator from Wiscon-

sin was excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. SHIELDS. I will now ask the Senate to grant m the same indulgence. I am one of the youngest Senators in the body, and I believe this committee should be composed of the elder members. I am almost entirely unacquainted with parliamentary rules, and I have not had time to ascertain for myself what is really an invasion of the laws of the Se nate. I know, of course, that there was an infringement yesterday, not only of the laws of this body, but of every de berative body, but I beg the Senate to place on the committee some gentleman who has been longer a member of the Senate, and who is acquainted with parliamentary rules and the proceedings of the body.

Mr. TURNEY. It is painful to vote against excusing any Senator from serving on this committee, but we all know that this is a committee on which every member would desire to be excused from serving. It is a duty which some of the Senators will have to perform. The duty of making the appointment was, by order of the Senate, devolved upon the Chair, and I think the Chair has made a most judicious selection. Reasons were assigned by the Senator from Wisconsin personal to himself, that I thought, perhaps, were sufficient, and I therefore did not object to excusing him; but I de think that upon a committee of this description, after it has been constituted, no one ought to be excused from serving, unless for good and substantial reason. I shall, therefore, vote against excusing the Senator from Illinois.

The question being taken, the Senate refused to excuse

the Senator from Illinois (Mr. SHIELDS) from serving on

from Illinois, I feel rather deterred from making the same request, but I feel it my duty to do so. In the first place, like the Senator from Illinois, I am quite a young member of the Senate, and the whole course of my life has thrown me proceed with business as if nothing had happened, and I did not choose that the subject should be passed over quite so rules which govern deliberative bodies. As a matter of course, therefore, I should go into the proposed investigation wanting the necessary intelligence and information upon questions of that nature. There is another reason, which is one of very considerable importance, and that is, my duties on other committees, to which it is not necessary to allude, are of such a character that I cannot pay the attention to which I think the importance of the matter demands. I am too young a man to be engaged in a matter of this description, and it seems to me the occurrence is of such a nature as t require upon the committee gentlemen of experience, whose decision would have consequence and weight. It will be imposible for me to give that attention to the matter which I there is no gentlemen, either of the Senate or the House, to think it demands, and I therefore hope and trust that the Se

The question being taken, the Senate refused to excuse the Senator from Texas (Mr. Rusk) from serving upon the

THE CALIFORNIA BILL

Mr. BENTON. I move that all the previous orders b postponed for the purpose of taking up Senate bill No. 169, for the admission of the State of California into the Union. And upon that motion I ask the yeas and nays.

FOOTE. I wish merely to suggest-which I would not do if I supposed the fact was known to the Senator from Kentucky, in whose hands I am willing to leave this matter that it must be obvious that several of the gentlemen who acted yesterday together in support of the proposition then under consideration are now absent. Certainly it would be improper to take up this question at the present time, and I take it for granted that the Senate will hardly act now on question like this, coming upon us so unexpectedly, in the absence of several gentlemen who when they come, in will prepared to reverse the decision.

Mr. YU! EE. I would ask, sir, whether, the morning business being over, the unfinished business of yesterday does not proceed as a matter of course.

Mr. BENTON. The unanished business is not now be

fore the Senate, and I make a motion to postpone every thing that is before the Senate, and proceed to the consideration of the California bill. The yeas and nays were called for and ordered, and, being

The yeas and mays were cancer for the state of the state

Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Weller, Weller, Weller, Otto Walker, Webster-24.

So the motion to lay upon the table was agreed to. THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the inished business of yesterday, being the resolutions submitted by the honorable Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) and by the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clar,) and he motion to refer them to a select committee.

Mr. FOOTE. I simply rise for a purpose which I have no doubt will gratify gentlemen on all sides, sincerely and profoundly desirous of action, practical action, on the proposition before the Senate, in which the country feels so deep an interest. I shall waive any feelings merely of a p rsonal nature, out of consideration to the exigencies of the h ur. I design, therefore, saving not another word: I only ask for Mr. MANGUM. I will inquire whether the appeal from

the decision of the Chair vesterday has been withdrawn? I t has not, I hope it will be.

It has. Is it not so stated on the journal ! Mr. MANGUM. It is not, I believe, so stated on the Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator allow me to inquire of the Chair whether it is not so stated on the journal

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does not appear on the Mr. CLAY. Then, sir, without any change of my own pinion, thinking as I did when I made the appeal, I with-

raw it, with a view to facilitate action.

Mr. MANGUM. I am gratified that the Senator has withlrawn the appeal from the decision of the Chair. It is always unpleasant to come in collision with any decision which has

een made by the Chair. While I am up, sir, I will remark that I hope we shall vote upon all these propositions. I hope the fullest latitude will be given by our friends to discussion, and, when that discussion is ended, that they will take the vote. I further hope that those who have voted with the majority upon these questions hitherto, will give an answer only by yea or nay; and if

any matter should be adverted to that may hereafter require notice, I hope that that notice will be bestowed upon it at a period which shall not tend to retard the action of the Senate upon these vastly important questions. I think, sir, there is disposition universal amongst this body to bring to a close the whole of this matter at the earliest day. Mr. CLAY. I rise to express my hearty concurrence in

the sentiments expressed by the Senator from North Caroli-na. The Senate, sir, has decided by a solemn vote that it will give no instructions whatever to the committee. The propositions now before the Senate are to reverse this decision of the Senate—to detach California, and to give instructions which the Senate has declared it will not do. But if the gentlemen choose to persevere in this course, I concur hear-tily in the object of the Senator from North Carolina, which is to exempt ourselves, (I mean those who co-operate together upon this subject) from any portion of the responsibility which may arise out of the further protraction and delay this subject.

Mr. KING. I wish to say one word. The amendment that was offered by the Senator from Maine was received by the Chair. I thought then, and stated so at the time, that it was not in order; that that proposition made by the Senator from Maine had been disposed of by a solemn vote of the Senate on a former occasion; and that, although the phraseology in some degree differed, yet that it was as much out of order as if it was a literal copy of the original proposition; but, feel-ing as I did unwilling to protract the discussion on that point, I was, as the Senator from Kentucky well knows, disposed to withdraw opposition on the question of order. Well, sir, the amendment was received and a string of amendments have been offered by the Senator from Mis-How many more he has given notice that he intends to present I know not. So far as I am concerned, I concur enirely in the view taken by the Senators from North Caroline and Kentucky. I think that we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the country, we owe it to this body, not to be consuming, upon questions of no importance in themselves, the time the Senate, when a question of the first magnitude, of the greatest importance, is under consideration, and ought to be brought to as speedy a conclusion as is consistent with the proper action of the body. For myself, (therefore,) and I hope may speak for my friends around me,) I am not disposed to consume any time, and I would suggest, with all proper re spect, to those gentlemen who are opposed to us, and who have no disposition to consume the time of the Senate upon this question, to let it go to the committee, as there is a de cided majority in favor of that course, and try to arrange this matter so as to produce quiet every where, as well in this

chamber as out of it. Mr. BENTON. I never saw the Senate so harmonious nate will recollect the great encomium pronounced upon the Abbe Seyes, the great constitution maker, during the of the French revolution. It was said by the wits or witlings, as the case may be, of that day, that he kept constitutions in pigeon holes, and took down one or another as the excuse me from serving on the committee.

Mr. SHIELDS. I have not before been informed of my appointment on the committee, and I must beg leave most lature will immortalize you!" I do not know whether that part of the Legislature in France who were in favor of voting instead of speaking were able to stick to that part of the constitution or not, but I hope we shall all be able to stick to it here-vote and not talk. And now, Mr. President, we

seem to have made some progress, and the way seems to have been entirely cleared for me to make the motion which was suggested to me by the gentlemen on the other side. I asked suggested to me by the gentlemen on the other side. I asked to take up the California bill; it was objected to because there was unfinished business. It was objected to because the business of yesterday ought to take precedence. Good; I have nothing to say against that now. That business has been taken up; now the objection of "unfinished business" is removed. And now I act upon the suggestion of the gentleman upon the other side of the chamber, and move, though it involves a double motion, to lay this question upon the table for the purpose of taking up the California bill; and, as the gentlemen have given you a programme of the manner in which they will act, I will give you mine. My programme which they will set, I will give you made. My programme is this: That, if this bill be taken up, as I suppose it may be now, in conformity to the suggestion of the gentleman opposition. site, and after the reasons given for not taking it up have passed away, my course will be, if gentlemen on the other side offer amendments which may be in the nature of adding further measures to that bill -of attaching other bills to that bill why, sir, I have said enough already to let the Senate know that I am what is called uncompromisingly opposed to it; and, as that I am what is called uncompromisingly opposed to it; and, as I have given as many reasons for my opposition as can be necessary, now, therefore, I am willing to content myself with the vote of "nay" on the different propositions to add other measures to the California bill when it comes up. Now, sir, my opinion is, that in this way we can finish the California bill in this sitting to-day, while the six gentlemen are here who will be absent next week by order of the Senate. We are now all for action, we are now all for senate action and are now all for action; we are now all for speedy action, and here is the way to get action; and I apprehend that there is not a single amendment intended to be made or thought of to the California bill, that is not in the minds of members at

this time, and which cannot be offered here at once in the progress of the bill through this body. I think, then, sir, that we can finish the whole through this afternoon's sitting, in the way in which I propose, and either admit or reject Calfornia. I therefore make the motion, which I think will accomplish that object, and I ask for the yeas and nays. The VICE PRESIDENT. It is moved that the question now under consideration be laid on the table, and on that motion the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were then ordered by the Senate, and

The yeas and nays were then ordered by the Senate, and being taken resulted as follows:
YEAS — Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, and Webster—24.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dekinson, Dowas, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sprunce, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.
So the motion to lay on the table was lost.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost The question then recurred upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mi-souri, (Mr. Bentor) to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. HAMLIN.) Mr. BENTON asked for a vote upon every point

amendment by the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered to be talen. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will read the rul for the information of the Senate: "If the question in debate contains several points, any memler may have the same divided."

The first proposition before the Senate will now be read; i s as follows : as follows:
"With instructions that in any bill, scheme, or other mea-

sure or measures they may report, they shal not connect the admission of the state of California with any other proposed le-gislation which shall require the assent of any other State to Mr. BENTON. I will state that this is an amendment which is offered to the amendment of he Senator from

Maine, and is the same in substance as it. Mr. BORLAND. I will very briefly state the reason o the vote I shall give upon the propositions new before the Senate. These propositions are in direct opposition to the deliberate and emphatic decision of the Senate yesterday; and, if they have any purpose, it seems to me to be in contempo of that deliberate and emphatic decision. That decision was, that the Senate would give no instructions to the committee, and I concurred in that decision. For that season, as stated by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Betler,) I shall rote against the first proposition. For the same and for other reasons, I shall vote against each and every one of the long list of amendments offered by the Senator fron Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) What are those amendments? Every Senator must admit that they are unnecessary, as all must also agree that the most of them are merely declaratory of truisms which need no enactment here at this time. I feel no necessity, and feel under no obligation to adopt, by formal vote, any abstract truisms upon any subject. It would be just as well and just as bec ming in the Senate to occupy itself with declaring, by formal legislative action, that the constitution is in force in the United States, or that the Senate itself is now in session. It is a sort of expedient for consuming the time of the Senate and delaying its legitimate business; a sort o legislative trifling which I can neither approve nor hesitate to condemn. I shall vote against each and every one of the propositions already submitted by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. BENTON,) and against all others of the same sort which may hereafter be brought forward by him or any one else. I have no fear that my votes will be misunderstood, either by the

enate or my constituents. Mr. TURNEY, (who was almost inaudible at the reporter's desk.) I wish to say one word. I shall not vote ex cept on the final amendment, respecting the union of Califor nia with other measures; and my reason will be that we were told yesterday that the object of these propositions was no for the purpose of legislation, but for the purpose of giving quiet to the country and of calming excitement. Now, sir, I am not for adopting a string of propositions for no practical purpose, but I am in favor of leaving the committee fre and unrestricted, and I shall vote against all the amendments. Mr. DICKINSON. I beg our friends to proceed at once to the vote on the amendments that have already been offered, as the honorable member from Missouri has signified that there may be more of the same sort. I think that we can

best dispose of the matter by voting.

Mr. CASS. Mr. President, I beg the Senate not to be alarmed; I am not going to discuss this matter at all. I rise merely to state the reason which will govern my vote.

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) has displayed great powers of analysis in the preparation of his propositions. There are fourteen of them, nine of which relate to nia, and the other five to other topics. Those respecting California, each and all, merely amount to the exception of that subject from the powers of the committee. As already explained my views upon that question, and have voted for the appointment of a committee, I shall vote against all measures such as these, which are merely calculated to defeat the expressed will of the Senate, and which must operate only to delay the very admission which so many o

As to the five last propositions, some of them at least are still more exceptionable. They undertake to affirm the principles of the constitution, and to protect the rights States. Now, sir, as to the rights of the States, I believe they are fully competent to protect themselves, and I am sure if they are not, they can derive no protection from any act of

As to the re-affirmance of the provisions of the constitution should that measure ever become necessary, it belongs to the people of the United States, of whom I am but an infinitessi-mal fraction. I did not come here to declare what the constitution is, but to legislate in conformity with its provisions. f, indeed, a law is proposed, and there are constitutions loubts about our power to pass it, I am prepared to discuss it, and to vote according to the dictates of my judgment. But, if we once begin to re-affirm the provisions of the constitution, where are we to stop? We may begin at the beginning, and go on to the end, affirming that the constitution makes provision for the election of a President, for the establishme Legislature, and so on to the end of the chapter. And what then, after such a vote ? We are just where we were before. The voie has not the slightest effect, except to expose us to public reprobation. Even if we had the necessary power, it would be a mere abstract declaration, destitute of the least practical effect. Our time may be much more properly and profitably employed. I am opposed to the whole matter, being as anxious as any member of the Senate for the admission of California, and satisfied that these proceedings will merely tend to delay that measure.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, called for the reading of the amendment. The first subdivision in the amendment was read as follows "With instructions that, in any bill, scheme, or other mea-

sure or measures they may report, they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other proposes legislation which shall require the assent of any other State to

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:
YEA5—Messrs. Baldwin. Benton, Chase, Clarke, Corwin,
Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of
Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller,
Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Walker, NAYS-Mesers. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulce-28

So the amendment was rejected. While the question was being taken on the preceding sub Mr. DOUGLAS stated the reason for the change of his vote to be, that, while he was opposed to appointing a committee, he was also opposed to giving them any instructions.

"2. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any measure which is connected with a question of boundary or other controversy with any other State." The question being taken, it resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messik Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Walker, and Webster—20.

The next subdivision was then read.

NAYS—Mesers. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Schastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whiteomb, and Yulee—29.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

"3. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other measure of less dignity than the reeption and admission of a sovereign State to be a new and ntire member of this Union."

entire member of this Union."

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Chase, Dodge, of Iowa, Hale,
Hamlin, Seward, Walker—7.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright,
Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote,
Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Whitcomb,
Yulee—30. Yulee-30.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read : "4. That they shall not make California a party to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a compact relating to slavery, or to any slave State or slave Territory, other than the compacts of the constitution.

The question being taken, it resulted as follows

The question being taken, it resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Corwin, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wissonsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, Walker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Budler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee—29.

So the amendment was rejected. So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read :

"5. That they shall not make California a party to, or in my way include or connect her with, any provision in the ature or intent of a compact of any description, other than the compacts of the constitution, and those compacts relati the domain which have been heretofore required of new formed out of the Territory of the United States."

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, Smith, Weller, Walter, Walter, 1988, Walker, Webster—17.

NAYS—Messra. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee—29.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

"6. That they shall not report any measure proposing ar alteration in the boundaries of the State of California."

alteration in the boundaries of the State of California."

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Corwin, Davis, of Massichusetts, Dayton, Dedge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Walker, Webster—20.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read:

"7. That they shall not make the State of California a party to, or in any way connected with, or the question of her admission in any way connected with or dependant on, any provision in the nature of a compact which has not been required of either of the following named States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, A karisas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida."

The question being taken, it resulted as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Davis, of Mas-The AS-Messes. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Seward, Smith, and Walker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastain, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read : "8. That they shall not make a party to, or in any manner bind to, include in, or connect with, any provision having the character or intent of a compact, any State, or people having the political organization of a State, not represented in this

Mr. WHITCOMB. I desire to say that I shall vo against all these instructions, for the reason that for this body to instruct the committee is to anticipate the action of the committee. It is bringing the Senate into the committee itself, inasmuch as the Senate will have full control of the deliberations of that committee. I shall vote against any in-

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Chase, Corwin, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, and Walker—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass Clay Clemens, Dayley of Mississippi, Dicking Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastain Spruance Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

The next subdivision was then read :

"9. That they shall not connect the admission of the State California with any matter foreign to the admission of that State in a direct manner, on a precisely equal footing with the original States, and unincumbered with any other conditions, esponsibilities, or considerations." The question being taken, it resulted as follows :

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs, Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Dodge, of Iowa,
Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris,
Phelps, Seward, Walker, Webster—14.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright,
Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton,
Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomo, and Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read : "Provided, That nothing in this instruction shall be con-strued to authorize the said committee to take into consideraon any thing that relates to either of the four following

1. The abolition of slavery within the States." The question being taken, there were-YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Chase, Davis, of Massachusetts. Iale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, Walker, and Web-

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read :

"2. The suppression of the slave trade between the States. The question being taken, there were-

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wis-consin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Smith, and Walker—10. Walker—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—26.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read :

"3. Abolition of slavery within the forts, arsenals, doc ards, and navy-yards of the United States." The question being taken, it resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Jones, and Smith—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hale, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Sprunce, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, and Whitcomb—29. So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read : "4. Abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia

The question being taken, it resulted as follows YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wi onsin, and Jones-4. NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chare, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hale, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Sprance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, and Whitcomb—31.

So the motion was rejected. " And provided further, That said committee shall not take into consideration any question in relation to the subject of do-mestic slavery in the United States, which shall not be spe-cially referred to it by order of the Senate, by name."

The question being taken, it resulted as follows : The question being taken, it resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, and Jones—5.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chise, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Walker—29.

So the amendment was rejected. The question then recurred on the amendment of the Serator from Maine, (Mr. HANLIN.) "Except so much as relates to the admission of California

Mr. SEWARD. I call for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, sulted as follows:

sulted as follows:
YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bra bury, Chase,
Clarke, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene,
Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith,
Spruance, Walker, and Webster-20.
NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright,
Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickin-

son, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason Mo ton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney; and Un-

Mr. WALKER. I move to amend the revolution by the

nsertion of the words : "Except such parts thereof as relate to the recapture and eturn of fugitives from service or labor."

Mr. WALKER. I desire to say that there are certain mo Mr. WALKER. I desire to say that there are certain motives which might well operate in withholding that subject from a committee. It will be remembered that there has been a bill introduced here for the recapture of slaves, and that it has been deliberately considered by the committee, and reported to the Senate with a recommendation that it pass, and there are important amendments now pending to that bill. It is one that has been considered, and has made a good degree of progress, and it is a question whether it is not the best policy to consider that subject by itself. Further, it has been said by the honorable Senator from Kentucky that he, for one, had no such object as to connect this bill with other subjects in the proposed reference. subjects in the proposed reference.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, there is a bill, it is true, before the Senate; that bill will make progress if taken up be-fore the committee report. I do not think it necessary, however, to give instructions to the committee on this or any other subject. For instance, that bill has been before us; other subject. For instance, that bill has been before us; there are several amendments proposed to it; it is possible that the committee may take up this subject and consider an amendment, and they may report that, or they may introduce a better one. If so, they will instruct their chairman to report their amendment to be offered to the bill whenever it is taken up. I hope the Senator will see the propriety of leaving the subject to the committee, open and uxtrammelled. As to any association of it with the California or Territorial bill, I vecture to say it never entered the mind of any one venture to say it never entered the mind of any one. The question being taken on Mr. WALKER's amendment.

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Davis, f Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge. of Wisconsin, Felch, ircene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, hields. Walker—17.

Streene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Walker—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Buller, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—27.

So the amendment was rejected. The question then recurred on the adoption of the original resolution of Mr. FOOTE, as amended, so as to embrace the resolutions of Mr. Bell and Mr. Clar, together with the

mendment of Mr. CLAY refusing to give instructions.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I would respectfully suggest o the Senate that, as these various subjects are to be referred to the committee, all the petitions and remonstrances received by the Senate at this session, and now lying on the table relative to subjects contained in the resolutions proposed to be referred, should also be referred to the committee. I therefore offer the following amendment, and upon it ask for the eas and nays:

"That all petitions and remonstrances received this session on the subjects mentioned in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) and the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) referred to a select committee of thirteen, be taken from the table and referred to the same committee." The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CLAY. I hope the petitions will be referred. I hope the motion will prevail. I do not promise to read all the pe-titions if they are referred. I suppose the committee will not feel bound to read them all, but perhaps one or two of a class. Mr. KING. I shall not vote for the reference proposed by Senator from New Hampshire. I have been opposed to the reception of these petitions, as being improper to tenanced by the Senate of the United States. Sir. Sir, we have requently voted against their reception. But this session we tried it again; and, to our utter astonishment, found that a contrary opinion prevailed, and that petitions asking for what, if granted, would produce a state of things in this country that would shake the Government to its foundation, have been received, but received with the declaration that they should lie on the table. Now it is proposed to send them to a se-lect committee. I am for its taking into consideration every legitimate and proper subject that appertains to the settle-ment of the great and exciting questions before the country; out I am not in favor of taking up petitions praying for a dis solution of the Union, and petitions very similar to the one rejected the other day, asking that the slaves be armed against their owners. I am not in favor of taking up petitions praying that the slave trade between the States be prohibited, when the Supreme Court of the United States has declared ny interference with it to be unconstitutional. We ourselves

this day have rejected a proposition made by the Senator from Missouri on that very subject. Now, sir, what is the object of sending these petitions to the committee? What is to be effected by it? Is it to force us, who believe that all such incendiary publications are calculated to produce mischief in the country, to vote on the question, in order to gratify those miscrable fanatics—for I w.ll call them by that name-who send here time and again petitions of this character, to keep up the excitement on this nestion? Nor do I wish to vote for the gratification of

ose who hold similar sentiments on this floor. Mr. President, I am sorry that my friend from Kentucky, without reflection, as I conceive, intimated a wish that such me-morials should be referred to any committee. Sir, as a Southern man I protest against it. I protest against it as doing injustice, as calculated to alarm a people already alarmed for their constitutional rights, believing them to have been invaded, and believing that they will be invaded further and further, unless some mode be devised by which aggression may be resisted. The very object we have in view in raising this committee is to resist aggression. I trust that my friend from Kentucky will reconsider the view of the matter which he has taken. I trust that the Senate of the United States vill not put us in a position that we consider to be most in ulting to us as Senators, and degrading to our feelings as Southern men.

Mr. HALE. I wish to say that I think the Senator from Alabama is mistaken. In the first place, the Senate voted not to receive the petitions to dissolve the Union; so that that part of his argument falls. In the second place, the resolution to arm the slaves was taken up and disposed of; it is not lying on the table. There is the other half of the argument gone. And what is there left? Now, let us suppose here are sixty of the wisest men in the nation; no, I will not include myself, I will be more humble ; but there are fifty-nine such Senators. Any one of this sanbedrim may get up and pour out the light of his wise and appropriate resolutions, and the Senate, after full consideration of the natter, have concluded they will refer these resolutions to a committee. Well, sir, our sovereigns, the people, have sent here some of their thoughts, in the form of petitions, and I propose simply and solely to take up the positions which relate to the subjects that are to be referred to the committee. and nothing more; to take them off the table and refer them. And this is insulting to us! That is, it is respectful to refer our own cogitations, but insulting to send to the committee the thoughts of the people, the authors of all political power! Now, it seems to me, if the Senator from Alabama will ex-

ercise a little of that sober reflection and calm consideration which he commended to the Senator from Kentucky, he will think that he spoke a little unadvisedly when he came out so eloquently and so vehemently upon the simple proposition to send these subjects, which are perfectly germane, to the committee. What are the subjects which it is proposed to refer? Why, sir, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is one, and it is not brought here by abolitionists or fanatics, or any body else of that sort. Sir, i is introduced here by the honorable Senator from Kentucky, a representative from a slave State, and the honorable Senator from Mississippi, who has been so jealous of the constitu-tional rights of the slaveholding States. Yes, sir, the great champion of constitutional right on this floor has moved the Senate to refer the subject of the abolition of slavery in the Senate to refer the subject or the aboution of stavery in the District of Columbia to a committee of thirteen. The six'h resolution of the Senator from Kentucky is, that it is expedient to prohibit the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, but that it is inexpedient to abolish slavery within the District Now, sir, by the introduction of the subject by a Senato from a slave State, and upon the motion of another Senator from a slave State, these years subject are to be referred to from a slave State, these very subjects are to be referred to this committee. Well, sir, the people send petitions here. Now, shall not the petitions of the people be heard? Is a resolution from a Senator of more dignity than the voice of the people themselves, coming here by legitimate petition? It seems to me the idea is monstrous, and that it is insulting that the Senator but the senate to the senate but the senate to the senate that the senate to the senate that the sen not to the Senate, but the people, to tell them that we will raise grand committees, and will consider every thing under heaven, but that what the people ask shall not be heard, and that it is insulting to have them come here. I certainly did not suppose I was doing any thing but adding what was omitted by some mistake in this matter. While the matter was to be referred, I thought I was supplying an oversight in moving to refer these very subjects to this committee. moving to refer these very subjects to this commi

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. Mr. President, having voted against the reception of all these petitions, emanating, as I think they do, from the most corrupt of motives—such motives being in fact stamped upon the face of very many of them—I certainly cannot vote new to take them up. Having been laid on the table of the Senate by the action of the Senate, I ubmit to the Chair whether it is in the power of a mem to move to refer them, after they have been so disposed of by

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the point of order made, the Chair will decide upon it. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is not now in order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. The petitions having been laid on the table by the Senate, I hold the motion now made, to preced to take them from the table, to be out of order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would ask whether the resolutions

it is too late to raise that point of order now.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. The objection should have been made at the time the amendment was proposed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to call the attention of the Chair Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to call the attention of the Unair to the fact that no vote has yet been taken upon the motion to refer the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Kentucky. Nor has any vote been taken upon referring those introduced by the Senator from Tennessee: And when I proposed to discuss these resolutions yesterday, the Chair decided that, as we were on amendments, we could not discuss the original resolutions. And as we could not discuss these, the votes that

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion

resolutions. And as we could not discuss these, the votes that were taken were not upon the original resolutions, but upon amendments which were offered. Now, for the first time, according to the decision of the Chair, we have got at the original resolutions; for the first time, according to the decision of the Chair, they are open for discussion. And certainly, if they were not open for discussion, they were not open for being voted upon. I ask the Chair to consider whether this is not precisely the case, as I have stated it?

Mr. CLEMENS. I disagree with my colleague, and my friend from Missussippi, as to the importance of these abolition petitions. I think they are great humbugs at the best. I agree with the honorable Senator from Kentucky that it will be proper to send them to this committee. I want them to go there; and, while up, I will give notice of a petition which I have received from New York, and which I shall present tomorrow, and ask that it shall go along with these petitions to morrow, and ask that it shall go along with these petitions to the committee. I will read it.

"To the Hon. the Senate of the U. States respectfully showeth:
"That your petitioner, with all respect to your honorable body, would urge the absolute necessity of establishing a United States lunatic asylum, for the immediate treatment of some of the worthy Senators and Representatives now in Washington. Your petitioner has viewed with extreme pain the mad suicidal course pursued by some of the abolition members, and would respectfully entreat that they may at once be placed in confinement, so that they may not injure themselves, their friends, or their country." confinement, so that they friends, or their country.'

It then goes on to name one particular Senator, and to suggest that "the may at once be seized, and be placed in the most secure place in Washington, and that his head be shaved and blistered, and that he be at once bled and placed or

water diet." [Laughter.] Mr. CLAY. As to the point of order, the proposition is Mr. CLAY. As to the point of order, the proposition is to refer these petitions to a committee of thirteen, and we have been acting upon the subject. It is like putting in a plea in abatement, after putting in a plea on the merits of the case. We can do it if first made; but, according to strict parliamentary usage, the first motion should have been to take up the resolutions of my friend from Tennessee and my own, and then to move to refer them. But, inasmuch as the motion was made to refer, and we have discussed the matter and proposed amendments to the resolutions before us, I think my friend from Illinois will concur with me that, in this proceeding, it is rather too late to raise a question of order.

This proposition is totally different from those we have been voting upon to-day.

Those we have been voting on to-day. were those of restriction. The proposition now is one of en-largement of the powers of the committee without restriction. And what is it? It is to refer all those questions to the com-And what is it? It is to reter all those questions to the committee, and to consider such circumstances as a proper respect will lead them to bestow upon them. I know that my friend from Alabama and myself differ about the propriety of the reference of these petitions, and I regret it. I have always been disinclined to give a chance to any portion of the country to represent Comment for the part represent Comment for the part represents. try to reproach Congress for the non-reception of petitions, and it is precisely upon that same principle that I now hope the opposition to the reference of these petitions may be

Sir, I congratulate you, I congratulate the nation, I congratulate mankind, upon the prospect that now opens for a final and amicable settlement of this question. I believe such settlement will be made after the occurrences in this body this week, and after what we know of the patriotic disposition of the majority in the other House. Now, sir, when these questions are settled, I want no man to have it in his power to go home and make just such speeches as the Senator before me (Mr. Hall) has made in the Senate. I want no man to o home and endeavor to excite the people by using such language as this :

"Your petitions were treated with the utmost indignity. They were laid on the table, unread, unconsidered; and when I proposed to refer them to the committee to which all the subject-matters of the petitions were referred, and with which, therefore, they had a necessary connexion, even that was op-

I am no great hand at making a stump speech, but I think I could take up that theme in such a way as to exasperate and excite the populace. I hope these petitions will be taken up and referred to the committee. I do not think there is any fear that they will recommend any mischievous plan. Whereas I do fear that the non-reference of these petitions would tarnish the prospect of a general amity, with satisfaction to the whole country. I am, therefore, in favor of the reference of these petitions to the committee.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I would prefer always to defer to the experience and judgment of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, but on this occasion I am constrained to say that I differ with him altogether. Sir, why have not these petitions been already referred to other committees—to the standing committees of this body? Why have not those praying for the abolition of slavery in this District been referpraying the abelition of slavery in the forts and arsenals been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs ' It has been because the Senate will not consider petitions of that description; because they will not consider the subjects embraced in those petitions. They have been received and laid upon the table by the assent of the Senate. Now it is proposed to give

them the dignity of a reference to a special committee.

Sir, it would be utterly idle, utterly in vain, if I know any thing of the matter, and of those who send petitions of this sort here, to suppose that you can appease them by concessions of this kind. I know a little of the humanity, I will not say of the perverse humanity, of the Senator who makes this motion. And if the Senator from Kentucky supposes that he can induce him to refrain from exciting and disturbing his constituents upon this question, dispose of these petitions as you may, he is mistaken. As has been said bef on this floor, you might as well expect him to put from him-self the aliment upon which, politically, he feeds. I trust the petitions will not be taken up and have this reference. I

trust they will not be dignified in the way proposed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I desire to make a suggestion to the Chair. I rose to a point of order. I will state that I agree fully with the Senator from Kentucky that the motion to fer his resolutions would be equivalent to a motion to take them up from the table. On that point we agree. Then the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi to refer those reso-lutions was a motion to take them up. But the vote on the question of reference has not yet been taken. If the Chair will give attention to that point I will state it distinctly. I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that the motion to refer his resolutions was equivalent to a motion to take them up from the table; but, as there has been no vote on the motion to refer, it is in precisely the same position as if the mo-tion to take up from the table had been made and had not been voted upon. His argument shows that these resolutions have not been taken up and are not before us, and it was upon that ground yesterday that I was ruled out of order, and could not make a speech on his resolutions. I therefore sub-mit to the Chair that as these resolutions have not been taken up, they are not before the Senate. And that is precisely the position of the petitions alluded to by the Senator from New Hampshire. I certainly have no desire that these petitions should be referred to the committee. I am not in favor of this reference; but really I do wish to see a uniform decision, as I know the Chair does, and the Senate does, upon points of

rder growing out of this question. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will decide the point of order reised by the Senator from Illinois by reference o the rule.

The Chair begs leave to remind the Senate that the pro-position to refer is a collateral proposition, and if it was com-petent to move the previous question, that proposition would be cut off by that previous question. Therefore every body must see that in this case it is a motion on a resolution, and t is in a parliamentary view, having two sets of resolutions cording to rule. When any subject is under consideration, a motion may be made to refer it to a committee; but that commitment does not extend to any thing which is not under consideration.

The motion now made is to refer the petitions now lying on the table. They are, of course, not under consideration ; and if they were under consideration, the question might arise on each petition, and the Senate could not act on seveal petitions at the same time, any more than they could act

apon several bills at the same time.

The Chair, therefore, is of opinion that the collateral motion to refer these petitions is out of order.

As to the point made with reference to the resolution of the

Senator from Mississippi, the Chair would give the same opinion, but that that motion, by universal consent, has been made, denated, and amended; and it is, therefore, too late to raise the point of order. Mr. DOUGLAS. I would ask the Chair whether this

subject has not been debated by the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from New Hampshire, by universal con-The VICE PRESIDENT. There has been no appeal from the decision of the Chair as to the point. The question is upon the adoption of the original resolution as amended

and upon that question the year and pays have been ordered

The question being taken, it resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Casa, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Maxon, Marton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruane, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whiteomb, and Yulet—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clark Communications of Marson Research, Paraboury, Chase, Clark Communication, Paraboury, Chase, Charles, Carlos Communication, Paraboury, Chase, Clark Communication, Paraboury, Chase, Charles, Ch

submitted by the Senator from Kentucky are properly under consideration, under the proposition submitted by the Senator from Mississippi? I make that point of order, that they are not now before the Senate. They are laid on the table, as were the petitions introduced by the Senator from New Hamp-Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller,